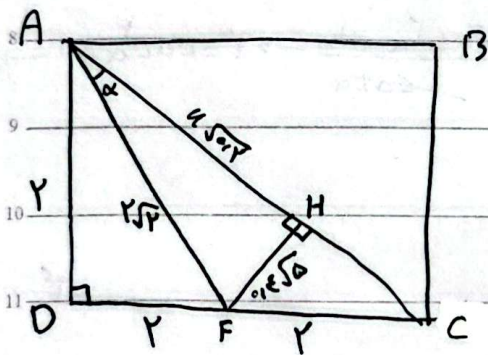


سوال نمبر ۱

$$S = \sqrt{2} \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin \alpha = E, d \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{E, d}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1/\omega}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$0 < \alpha < 180 \text{ درجہ } \rightarrow \alpha_{\min} = 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \alpha_{\max} = 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 1 \text{ برابر}, \frac{135}{45} = 3 \text{ برابر}$$



$$AC^2 = DC^2 + AD^2 = 14 + 5 = 19$$

$$AC = \sqrt{19}$$

$$S_{\Delta ACF} = S_{\Delta ACD} - S_{\Delta ADF}$$

$$S_{\Delta ACF} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} - \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$S_{\Delta ACF} = \frac{HF \times AC}{2} = 2 \rightarrow HF \times \frac{AC}{\sqrt{2}} = 4 \rightarrow HF = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

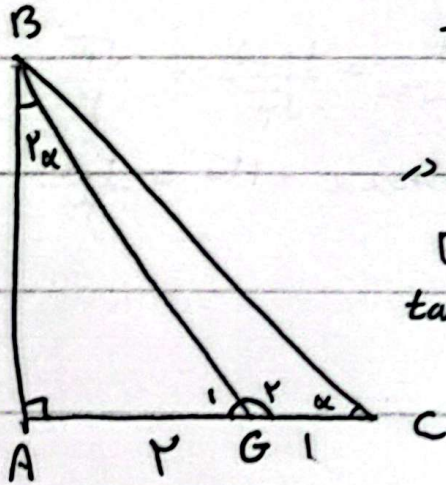
$$HF = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$AH^2 + HF^2 = AF^2 \rightarrow AH^2 + \frac{4 \times 4}{2} = 14 \rightarrow AH^2 = 14 - 8 = 6 \rightarrow AH = \sqrt{6}$$

$$AH = \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{1.5}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{AH}{HF} = \frac{2\sqrt{1.5}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1.5}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.5}{2}} = \sqrt{0.75} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$





$$\tan \alpha = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AB}{r} \rightarrow AB = r \tan \alpha$$

اگر BG را عمودی در  
محور حقیقات در نظر بگیریم  
شیب آن برابر  $\tan G_\gamma$

اسی

$$m_{BG} = \tan G_\gamma \rightarrow m_{BG} = \frac{AB}{AG} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{r}$$

$$G_\gamma = 180^\circ - G_1 \quad \frac{G_1 = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 2\alpha}{\rightarrow} \quad G_\gamma = 180^\circ - 180^\circ + 90^\circ + 2\alpha$$

$$G_\gamma = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$\tan G_\gamma = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{r} = \tan(90^\circ - 2\alpha) = \cot 2\alpha$$

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{r \cot \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{r \tan \alpha}{r} = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{r \cot \alpha} \rightarrow r = \cot^2 \alpha - 1 \rightarrow$$

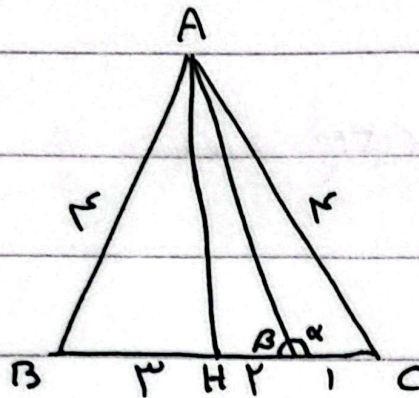
$$\cot^2 \alpha = r \rightarrow \cot \alpha = r$$

**SUBJECT**

Year:      Month:      Day:

مریاضی

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$$\beta = 180^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{AH}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\tan \alpha &= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \\ \tan \alpha &= -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$AH^2 + BH^2 = AB^2 \rightarrow AH^2 + a = r^2 \rightarrow AH^2 = r^2 - a \rightarrow AH = \sqrt{r^2 - a}$$

$$r \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}_1 = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r} - 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \rightarrow 1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = r \rightarrow \cot^2 \alpha = r - 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

4 - 4

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = s \quad \cos^2 \alpha = c$$

$$\frac{s^2 + c(1-s)}{1+(1-s)} = \frac{(1-s)^2 + cs}{1+s}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + c - cs}{1-s} = \frac{s^2 - cs + c}{1-s} = \frac{(s-c)^2}{1-s} = \frac{(c-s)^2}{1-s} = c-s$$

$$\frac{(1-s)^2 + cs}{1+s} = \frac{1-2s+s^2+cs}{1+s} = \frac{s^2+cs+1}{1+s} = \frac{(s+1)^2}{s+1} = s+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{الحل} : (c-s) - (s+1) = c-s-s-1 = 1-2s$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$$

پریا اینی

v

$$\sin\left(\frac{9M}{P} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{VM}{P} - \alpha\right) + \tan\left(\frac{VM}{P} - \alpha\right)$$

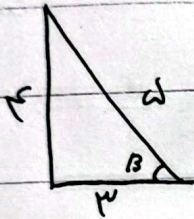
$\frac{M}{P} + \alpha$                        $\frac{VM}{P} - \alpha$

$$(\cos \alpha)(-\sin \alpha) + \cot \alpha$$

$$\cos(110 + \alpha) (-\sin(110 + \alpha)) + \frac{M}{P} = -\cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \frac{M}{P} = -\frac{12}{20} + \frac{M}{P} = \frac{-12}{20} + \frac{M}{P}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{P}{M}$$

$$\frac{-41 + 17}{100} = 0.24$$



$$\tan \beta = \frac{P}{M} \rightarrow \beta = 23^\circ$$

tan beta = tan alpha

$$\alpha = 23^\circ \leftarrow \beta + 110 = \alpha$$

^

$$\left(\frac{M}{P} \cos \frac{M}{P} + \sqrt{P} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{P} \cos \alpha\right) = \frac{M}{P} + P \sin\left(-\frac{M}{P}\right) = \frac{M}{P} - P \sin \frac{M}{P}$$

$$\sqrt{P} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\sqrt{P} \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{M}{P}\right)$$

$$\frac{M}{P} - \frac{PM}{P} = \frac{-PM}{P} = -\frac{M}{P}$$

$$\frac{M}{P} - 1 = \frac{1}{P}$$

پہا اسنی

9

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r \tan \frac{\alpha}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{r}} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{r}} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \frac{\alpha}{r}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{r}}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{\alpha}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{rt}{1-t^2} = \frac{r(\frac{1}{2})}{1-(\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3r} = \frac{\Delta}{14}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{rt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{4}{5r} = \frac{\Delta}{14}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{1+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{20}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{14} - \frac{\Delta}{14}}{\frac{\Delta}{14} - \frac{12}{14}} = \frac{\frac{14}{20\Delta}}{-\frac{\Delta}{14}} = -\frac{2\Delta}{14\Delta} = -\frac{1}{7}$$

≈ -0.142857

برای اثبات

۱۰

$$r \sin \alpha < \sin r \alpha \rightarrow r \sin \alpha < r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

همواره بزرگتر مساوی ۰

مساوی نمی تواند باشد

چون نابرابری به قدر است

$$\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \cot \alpha < 0$$

↙ sin α

⊖

درجه ۱ تا ۹۰ (یعنی ربع ۳ و ۴)

تنها در ربع ۴  $\cot \alpha > 0$  می باشد

پس  $\alpha$  انبساطی کمانش در ربع ۴ است